# The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, ETHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD: JAS. H. BIGGS, of Raleigh, R. R. HUDNALL, of " All postmasters will please act as agents for us.

All former agencies are hereby revoked. August 18, 1858.

Special Notice. The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified FOUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance. Semi-Weekly Standard \$4 per annum. do. Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

Vote for Governor.

We give in our table to day the entire vote of the State for Governor. All the returns are official, as received at the office of the Secretary of State, except those from Burke, Chowan, Cherokee, Davie, Franklin, Madison, Polk, Rowan, Richmond, Surry and Watauga; and we think the returns from these counties are correct, as given in the table. According to our calculation, the vote stands thus:

McRae,

39,965 Majority for Ellis, 16,247

Aggregate vote in the State.

The Result of the late Election. The last Democratic Pioneer contains the following sensible and well-considered remarks, which we commend to the attention and consideration of our

Democratic readers: " A WARNING .- The result of the recent election in this State should teach democrats a lesson from which they should profit. The returns show a decrease in the democratic vote when compared with that of Gov. Bragg, and though our majority is large it is owning to McRae's weakness, and not to our strength as brought into the field. We are satisfied that the Democratic party is stronger to-day in North Carolina than it has been for years. We know that its numbers are larger, and that it has absorbed the best material from the opposition, and yet we have polled fewer votes by many than at the previous election. This has not been caused by any dissatisfaction with Judge Ellis. No objection to the administration of Mr. Buchanan has produced this falling off in the vote, because never was an administration more popular in the State than the present. This is fully attested by the numerous accessions to our ranks from the Know-Nothing partyand among them, many who have heretofore been most violently antagonistic to the Democracy. It is well known that not a few of the "American" party voted for Judge Ellis upon personal grounds, and still we find a material loss in the popular vote. Why is this? The answer is plain and self-evident. h is attributable to the lethargy and supineness of the Democracy; this, and this only, is the cause. A too great confidence in our own strength; a belief that our numbers were sufficiently great to bear down all opposition even without an effort. Thousands of good and true men, from the influence of a feeling of security, remained at home, supposing that there was no real necessity for their votes, and that we should have enough and to spare. So far as the Governor is concerned, we have not sustained injury, but its bearing upon the future success of the party may be most dissastrous. Its results, however, may be seen in the loss we have met with in the Legislature. There has been a clear nett gain of several opposition members, which would not have been the case had the Democracy done its duty. But even a greater calamity might have befallen us had the "American" party been fully organized, and its strength concentrated upon one of its own party. As a body, they could not, and did not, vote for Mr. McRae. Had they done so, with the lukewarmness in our ranks, engendered by a consciousness of strength, there is no telling what we might have experienced. We hope that this lesson will not be lost upon democrats. We hope that the future will prove that they learned by experience, and that they will not trust too much to our own power, or to the weakness of the enemy. Should we do so,

In 1840 the aggregate or total vote for Governor was 80,387-in 1842, 72,354-in 1844, 82,019-in 1846, 79,113—in 1848, 84,218—in 1850, 86,916—in 1852, 91,477-in 1854, 95,325-in 1856, 102,568. The aggregate or total vote in 1858 will be about 96,000, showing a falling off of some 6,000 since 1856. Up to 1854 Gov. Reid had received the largest vote ever given for any candidate in the State, having polled 48,484 votes in 1852; but in 1854 Gov. Bragg polled 48,705 votes, going a fraction beyond Gov. Reid. In 1856 Gov. Bragg received 57,598 votes, having increased his vote 8,893. Gov. Reid's first majority was 2,774, his second, 5,491; Gov. Bragg's first was 2,085, and his second, 12,628. The largest majority ever given for any candidate in the State was given for Gen. Jackson in 1828, when he led Mr. Adams by 23,939 votes out of 51,775 votes cast for the two. The next largest majority is that for Judge Ellis, which is about 16,000; the next largest for Gen. Harrison, in 1840, about 13,000; and the next largest for Gov. Bragg, as above stated, in 1856.

we may have to regret it when it is too late."

Gov. Morehead's vote in 1840 was 44,484-in 1842, 37,943, showing a falling off of 6,541. Gov. Graham increased his vote but 900 from 1844 to 1846. The votes of the opposition or Whig candidates for Governor did not vary more than fifteen hundred from 42,000, from 1844 to 1854, when Gen. Dockery received 46,620, the largest vote ever cast for any of their candidates.

The Pioneer is correct in saying that the falling off in the vote is not to be attributed to any dissatisfaction with Judge Ellis, for he acquitted himself well and most acceptably before the people, and in no Counties was he more warmly supported than in those which voted against him in the Charlotte Convention. Nor is the falling off to be attributed to dissatisfaction with Mr. Buchanan's administration, for the Democrats of the State are enthusiastically attached to it, while thousands of the opposition approve its course on the Kansas and slavery questions. The decrease in the vote is, therefore, to be attributed to over-confidence on the part of the Democrats, and the result should teach them a lesson to be acted on in the future. "The price of liberty is

eternal vigilance." DINNER TO MR. SPEAKER URR.—The Anderson Gazette contains an account of the dinner given to Mr. Speaker Orr by the citizens of Craytonville, his native place, on the 12th August, together with the speech of that gentlemen on the occasion. This effort is the ablest and most statesman like of Col. Orr's political life, and will contribute much to increase his already high national reputation. We will give some extracts from it in our next.

"CITY EXPRESS."-See advertisement. Mr. Reid has a big horse and a strong wagon, and he is something of "a team" himself. All together they may be depended upon.

The Public Expenditures.

It is apparent that the national Democratic party will have to encounter in 1860 all the elements of the opposition North and South, from the ultra abolitionist to the Southern Know Nothing, who professes now and then to be satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration. The elements at the North are already combining; while at the South all the weapons of attack used by black Republicans and abolition Know Nothings against the administration, are taken up and wielded with as much vigor as if these weapons had not been forged in abolition workshops. Witness, for example, the eagerness with which the Southern K. N. presses catch at and re-publish the vile slanders and palpable misrepresentations uttered against Mr. Buchanan's administration by that prince of black Republicanism, Thurlow Weed; and also the eagerness with which they avail themselves of the false statements of another black Republican, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, in relation to the public expenditures.

The Raleigh Register quotes extensively from this man Trumbull to show that the administration has been extravagant, and especially that money has been squandered in collecting the revenue. Now let us see how completely a plain statement of the facts will put down all these misrepresentations of black Republican Trumbull, thus endorsed and commended by the Raleigh Register! The Washington Union of the 25th August says:

"But our object in this article was to compare the statements of the Illinois senator with the facts as they appear of record. The senator, after dealing in some general misrepresentations, particularizes the expenses of collecting the revenue as a subject for which he censures the democratic party, and holds them responsible for an increase in the same. He institutes a comparison between the expenditures under this branch when Mr. Fillmore was President and the last year of Gen. Pierce's administration, and attempts to ridcule certain expenditures in certain localities by showing the disparity between the amount paid for the service in collecting and the amount actually collected.

For instance, he says at Wilmington Delaware, there was collected in 1857 \$2,004 95, while the expense of collecting was \$15,848 38. He omitted to tell his constituency that in 1852, the last year of Mr. Fillmore's administration, at the same port there was collected \$4,481 49, of which the expense of collection was \$28,131 10; and yet he held the document in his hand from which he obtained the one fact, and from which he might have communicated the other. Again, he says at Annapolis, Maryland, there was collected in 1857 \$374 25, and the expense of collecting was \$983 42, and yet he remembered to forget to inform his constituency, to whom he was endeavoring to impart the truth from the very same document, that in 1852 there was collected at Annapolis the very same port, \$123 60, and the expenses paid for the same \$2,133 80. Again, at Ocracoke, in North Carolina, \$82 55 was collected in 1857-expenses \$2,301 52; and yet this very official report of the Secretary of the Treasury which he triumphantly held up, contained the information, which Mr. Trumbull would not communicate to his people, that at this identical port in the State of North Carolina the amount collected in 1852 was \$43 72, and the expenses \$2,517 70; and so we might convict him of every case to which he could have referred .- Every one acquainted with the subject knows that many collection districts do not pay expenses, nor was it expected they would when they were created by Congress. They are instituted to prevent snauggling, and men cannot be expected to give their time and labor for such purposes without being paid for it. It could not have been Mr. Trumbull's want of sagacity that prevented him from knowing it.

The senator is equally unfortunate when he ascends from particulars to the total expense of collecting the revenue. He says that during Fillmore's administration the whole revenue was collected for much less than it was during the administration of General Pierce. This is the assertion of a senator who has reached one of the proudest positions not only in this republic, but, we might add, the world, and yet the official document he held in his hand, and from which he attempted to instruct the people, contained the withering fact that the amount of revenue collected in 1852 was, \$49,165,933 84 The expenses for collecting the same, 3,865,423 28 And the amount of revenue in 1857, 64,171,034 05 And expenses for collecting the same, 3,552,359 50 Is any further evidence needed to vindicate our charge that his speech was disingenuous, disreputaable, and disgraceful?"

Thus is Trumbull exposed in a few words, and held up to the scorn of all honest men. Will the Raleigh Register publish this reply of the Union to Mr. Trumbull? If the object of that paper be truth,

This, then, is a specimen of the manner in which the administration is assailed. Black Republican testimony is called up to injure an administration, and to deprive it of the confidence of the Southern people, by whose constitutional rights it has stood like a rock, breasting the storm of abolitionism. And this is done by a paper professedly Southern rights!-by a paper professing to be devoted to the truth !-by a paper which professes to detest black Republicanism and its exponents in all their forms! But this is only a part—the commencement of the programme for 1860. The opposition leaders North and South are counting on humbugging the people in 1860 as they were humbugged in 1840. They regard every new generation as their lawful prey. Let the Democrats be on the alert, and spike their guns as fast as they are loaded; and let the people without regard to party hold to a strict account those Southern politicians who shall presume, in the extremity of their party bitterness, to ally themselves in any manner whatsoever with the disunionists and

### black Republicans of the North. Discovery Progressive.

It is very rare that one man is so fortunate as to perfect the chain of discovery, even when it lies in the same field of research. It usually proceeds step by step, and these steps are taken by many different men. Take, for example, the discoveries respecting the action of plants upon carbonic acid. The celebrated Bonnet first observed the evolution of a gas from leaves immersed in water. In the next place Priestly discovered that that gas was oxygen. Then Ingenhouse showed by experiment that solar light was necessary for its disengagement, and finally the range of discovery was completed by Leuwestein, that the oxygen gas is derived from carbonic acid. Such is the history of most great discoveries, and taking a proper view of the subject, it should dispose us to set a due value upon the labors of our prede-

cessors as well as upon our cotemporaries. The same chain of discoveries have led to the connexion of America and Europe. It was not Morse nor Field who laid the foundation of this great achievement. Both Morse and Field were sleeping snugly in their beds, or were engaged in pursuits entirely foreign to magneto-electricity, when Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, was determining by experiment the actual distance through which this subtle agent might he transmitted through copper or iron wire. Indeed, Henry and others had rendered it theoretically certain that electricity might be transmitted any distance by suitable arrangements, and yet who has heard the name of Henry pronounced in the general jubilee which has been held since the cable was laid?

Music.-We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for copies of Foster's Melodies, "Lulu is Gone," and "Linger in Blissful Repose." Written and composed by Stephen C. Foster.

Starving at the White Sulphur Springs. One of the Correspondents of the Petersburg ocrat gives the following account of the starting process through which visitors are put at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. North-Carolina makes enough for all her people, and to spare, and if they will remain at home and resort to their own watering places, we can at least promise them enough to

"The accommodations here certainly are very wretched, except to a favored few. There is no sort of system in the management of the place-none at all-and it seems to be a game of every man for himself. But, then, no one has a right to complain; they know what they will get before they come, and if not they can do as I shall do to morrow morning, go away, where they'll get better treatment. And here the question arises, what do all those people come here for? Go to the spring, and you'll soon be convinced that very few come for the water .-Nothing at all in the way of comfort is promised, and the only impelling cause is fashion. People come here because it is fashionable to come, and they stay here and grumble just because every body else does the same way. They have no right to complain. I defend the proprietors. They neither ask people to come, treat them courteously while here, nor beg them to stay. If they come to stay, therefore, so far from grumbling, they ought to feel under obligations to the proprietors for permitting them to stay, even in the merest hull of a room, and live on

raw meat, at \$14 a week. A better room was promised me to-day, but I havn't got it vet, and there is a triend of mine here from North-Carolina, who has been waiting ten days upon a similar promise, which is still unfulfilled. I have to walk half a mile at least to get to the spring, and but for the exercise and seeing the people, wouldn't take the walk for the water, board and

lodging thrown in. I was very hungry when I got to the dinner table, and sat down to eat anything I could get, but when my plate was brought to me, with a piece of raw meat of some sort from which the blood poured in streams, I couldn't go it, and had to give it up, and noticed a couple of parties of gentlemen betook themselves from the dining room to the restaurant, just underneath, where they got a very fine dinner, for which, of course, they paid extra-and a good deal of it too."

### Latest by the Atlantic Telegraph.

The following dispatch has been received from Mr. Saward, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the American Press:

London, Friday, Aug. 27. The Emperor of France returned to Paris on Sat-

The King of Prussia was too ill to visit Queen Victoria at Potsdam. Her Majesty will return to England on the 30th of August.

The news of the settlement of the Chinese question was received at St. Petersburg on the 21st inst. Under the terms of the treaty of peace the Chinese empire is open to the trade of all foreign powers, the Christian religion is allowed in all parts of the country, foreign diplomatic agents are admitted, and ample indemnity is to be given England and France.

It is a singular and gratifying fact that the first news dispatch transmitted along the Atlantic telegraph was the announcement of a treaty of peace between China and the belligerent powers, England and France, by which that vast empire, containing one-third of the whole human race, is to be thrown open to the trade of all nations, while the Christian religion is to be allowed free course in all parts of

Success is too often the test of merit. Suppose, after the apparently complete success of the Atlantic telegraph, and after all the rejoicing over this important event in both Eugland and America, the telegraph cable should be broken, or should from any cause cease to operate and prove a failure, what would then be said of its projectors and of those who have labored so indefatigably to accomplish the work? Would not many who have shouted, and burnt gas, and got up illuminations, and fired cannons over the successful laying of the wire and the transmission of a few dispatches, all at once discover that the whole thing was doubtful in its nature, and declare that they foresaw its failure? Those who croak would be as numerous as those who now exult Thus it is with the pale student in science and art. If he succeeds-if he confers a great benefit on the world, he is hailed, or some one who steps in and takes his place is bailed as the leading spirit of his time; but if he fails, though he may have revealed great and important principles, and approached the very verge of success, he s at once forgotten.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE DEMOCRACY IN CURRI-TUCK .- There was a Democratic jubilee on Indian Ridge, Currituck, on the 17th of August, in commemoration of the recent brilliant victory achieved by the indomitable Democracy of the Senatorial District of Camden and Currituck. Two hundred ladies and six hundred gentlemen were in attendance; and that veteran Democrat, Col. John B. Jones, assisted by a full corps of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, presided. Able and eloquent speeches were delivered by L. D. Starke and W. F. Martin, Esquires, and Hon. H. M. Shaw. The table groaned beneath the substantials and delicacies which were served up on the occasion; and after the speaking and eating were over, C. C. Williams, Esq., the Senator elect, and B. M. Baxter, Esq., the Commoner elect, were hoisted on the shoulders of the crowd and carried around amid hurrahs and much enthusiasm. Altogether it was a glorious time for the Democracy there assembled. May they have many such victories in the future under the lead of such

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—The board of election Commissioners, constituted by the English bill, have issued a proclamation declaring the proposition to come into the Union with the new ordinance rejected by 9,512 majority. Kansas will, therefore, remain a Territory until she numbers 93,000 inhabitants, unless the act requiring that number should be repealed. The Kansas question is, therefore, still unsettled. We see it stated that the people of Kansas rejected the proposition on two grounds, first, be cause if they had accepted it, the Legislature elected under the Constitution would most probably have chosen black Republicans to the United States' Senate; secondly, because they consider themselves still too weak in population and resources to bear the expenses of a State government, and desire still longer to enjoy the protection extended to life and property by the general government.

Daily News from Europe. The New York papers announce that as soon as the Atlantic Telegraph line is definitely thrown open to the public, the Associated Press of that City will have its reporters in Europe, who will daily send the intelligence from all parts of that Continent. Daily news from the European Continent! What would Dr. Franklin think if he could return to

By the way, the difference in time between Valentia Bay and Trinity Bay, (the two ends of the cable,) is nearly three hours. When it is five o'clock at London, it is only a few minutes after twelve at New York City. Hence a dispatch may be received in New York, from London, as an Irishman would say, before it left London. This is putting "Young America" ahead of "Old England."

The Triumphs of Peace.

The National Intelligencer has brought to light the following passage from one of Mr. Calhoun's speeches, which will be read with interest at the present time, when the whole civilized world is exulting over the greatest scientific victory of the age. It is extracted from Mr. Calhoun's speech in the Senate, March 16, 1846, on the bill for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon. After using many weighty objections to an appeal to arms for the settlement of the question, Mr. Calhoun drew a vivid picture of the marvellous progress of the arts of peace which would be arrested by war:

"But I have still higher reasons. I am opposed to war as a friend to human improvement, to human civilization, to human progress and advancement.-Never in the history of the world has there occurred a period so remarkable as the peace which followed the battle of Waterloo for the great advances made in the condition of human society. The chemical and mechanical powers have been investigated and applied to increase the comforts of human life in a degree far beyond what was ever known or hoped before. Civilization has been spreading its influence far and wide, and the general progress of human society has outstripped all that has been previously witnessed. The invention of man has seized upon and subjugated two great agencies of the natural world which were never before made the servants of man. I refer to steam and electricity, under which, of course, I include magnetism in all its phenomena. Steam has been controlled and availed of for all the purposes of human intercourse, and by its resistless energies has brought nations together whom nature seemed to separate by insurmountable barriers. It has shortened the passage across the Atlantic more than one half, while the rapidity of traveling on land has been three times greater than was ever known before. Within the same time man has chained the very lightning of Heaven, and brought it down and made it administer to the transmission of human thought, insomuch that it may with truth be said that our ideas are not only transmitted with the rapidity of lightning, but by lightning itself. Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and when their mystic meshes shall at length have been perfected, our globe itself will be endowed with a sensitiveness which will render it impossible to touch it on any one point and the touch not be felt from one end of the world to the other. \* \* \* And this work is as yet but commenced; it is but the breaking of the dawn of the world's great jubilee. It promises a day of more refinement, more intellectual brightness, more moral elevation, and consequently of more human felicity than the world has ever seen from its creation."

THE NEW YORK KNOW NOTHINGS IN COUNCIL -The "American" State Council of New York met in Albany on the 24th, to re-announce its principles and fix a day for a Know Nothing State Convention. About 400 delegates were present, including Daniel Ullman, Joel T. Headly and Erastus Brooks. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted, and it was determined to hold the State Convention on the 8th of September, the day on which the black Republicans of the State are to hold their Convention. This movement to hold the Conventions on the same day, together with what was said in the discussions by a majority of the speakers, points unmistakably to a union between the Know Nothings and black Republicans of that State; and in confirmation of this we observe that a call has been made for an "antiadministration meeting" in New York City, for the purpose of appointing delegates, signed by Erastus Brooks, Horace Greely and others. The Albany

correspondent of the New York Times writes that-"The action of the American State Council, in deciding to call a Nominating Convention at Syracuse on the day fixed by the Republicans, leaves little room to doubt a speedy and practical union of the two organizations. It now rests with the Republicans to receive or reject the manifest overtures which the Americans have made for a co-operation of those who entertain opinions adverse to the Democratic Administration. No one here believes that the Republican Convention will hesitate for a moment to invite a committee of conference to arrange the details of a compact which shall bind the two parties substantially to the same course of action."

Are the Know Nothings of the South prepared to unite with such men in "anti-administration" move-

READY WIT. - The Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian, who has been sojourning at the White Sulpher Springs, Va., writes some interresting letters to his paper. We extract the following from one of

"I have also met here Rev. Dr. W. of Lexington, who was absent from home at the time of my visit to that place. It would be ungenerous in me to withhold from you a capital anecdote which has been related to me concerning Dr. W. and Speaker Orr. Not long since, they were both at the warm springs, and met in a public room of the Hotel. They had been sitting with other company, and after awhile the Dr. rose and walked across the room with the usual limp in his gait. Mr. Orr immediately recognized him, and asked if he were not the Chaplain at the University of Virginia at such a time, naming the year. The Dr. replied that he was. "I was there," said Mr. Orr, "a student, at the University, and I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the Dr., "it seems my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching." The joke placed Mr. Orr in an awkward predicament, and most men would have been unable to ex tricate themselves, but he replied with ready wit, "Ah, Dr., it is the highest compilment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation!"

THE SECOND VOLUME OF DR. HAWKS' HISTORY .-The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from Saratoga, says:

"I have been engaged at intervals since I came here, in correcting the proof sheets of the 2d volume of Dr. Hawks' History of North-Carolina, and have just received from the stereotyper the closing 300 pages, which I hope to get through with before I go down to New York, and will then have the work printed without delay. It will be a volume of 591 pages. And so far as I have read possesses much more of interest than the 1st volume. I have been especially struck with the chapter on the "Fundamental Constitutions" of John Locke, and that on the slave trade and slavery. The former is a specimen of the author's most eloquent style, in which he is excelled by no man of the age; and the latter tells some home truths to the wordy philanthropists of Old England and New England. I have never seen the case stated more fully and strongly."

A Successor to Giddings .- The blacks of the 20th Congressional District of Ohio-that is, the so-called Republicans-have held a Convention and nominated John Hutchins for Congress in place of Joshua R. Giddings. The latter, we presume, voluntarily

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for September is received. It is a valuable work, and will be found

For the Standard. Asheville, N. C., Aug. 22d, 1858. MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me, through the Standard, to suggest the name of T. D. McDowell, of Bladen, for Speaker of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Mr. McDowell, as a member of the Senate during the sessions of '52-'53 and '54-'55, won for himself a high character as a parliamentarian, filling ably the position of temporary chairman of that body on many occasions. Possessing, in an eminent degree, the high qualities which mark a man for the position, great coolness, boldness and clearness of judgment, he would fill the position creditably to himself, to his party and to his State.

RETURNED. - General Cass returned to this city this morning, from his visit to Stonington, Connecticut, and made his appearance at the Department as usual. His health is quite good.— Washington Star.

	1 1856.		1858.		BY WM.
					Grocers, Commission, R. Dealers
		Z		Dist.	
COUNTIES.	ė.	Υ.	e.	9	BACON—Hog round 14c.; Shoulders !1@18
	BRAGG,	GILMER,	羁	McRae,	COFFEE—Rio 12@1 20c.; Maracaibo 15@16
	B.	GE	ELLIS,	McI	COTTON-None. FISH-Blue Fish
					Shad, No. 2, \$10 00; T
Alamance, Alexander,	916 466	645 411	825 430	850	FLOUR—Family per GRAIN—Corn 65@7
Anson,	834	772	325	774	HAY-\$1 00@\$1 25 LARD-13 cents.
Ashe, Burke,	784	708	809	688	LIME—Lump \$1 25; MEAL—90c.@\$1 00.
Buncombe,	528 969	459 786	525 980	521 701	MOLASSES-As to
Bladen,	608	481	683	329	dies 38@38c; Syrup 50 PORK—City Mess P
Bertie, Beaufort,	470 539	545 883	459 585	321 780	ROSIN-\$1 00@1 24 SALT-G. Sack \$1 (
Brunswick,	404	468	886	435	SPIRITS TUPENTI
Cabarrus,	426	665	481	582	SUGAR—Refined 1 15c.; Loaf 15c.
Catawba, Craven,	968 784	158 535	990 759	181 559	TAR—\$1 50. TURPENTINE—Dig
Cumberland,	1575	928	854	652	Naval Stores active.
Chowan, Columbus,	291 589	230 806	807 689	184   291	Flour continues sca
Camden,	107	474	112	454	quotations. Sugars have advance
Carteret,	493 632	502	423	261	WILM
Cherokee, Caswell,	1120	574 211	551 996	616 184	
Chatham,	1166	1062	1077	1113	for virgin, and \$2 85 f
Caldwell, Currituck,	438 556	425 146	371 638	500 142	offering. SPIRITS TURPEN
Cleaveland,	1109	138	1104	207	200 bbls. at 4416 cents
Davidson, Davie,	823	1199	971 4 <b>3</b> 2	1064 587	terms. No sales this r No transactions repo
Davie, Duplin,	353 1113	586 155	1257	132	PETRI
Edgecombe,	1563	189	871	108	
Forsythe, Franklin,	1080 744	926 334	882 825	634 372	WHEAT—The mari erable animation, with
Gaston,	759	133	845	99	\$1 37 for prime Red at foot up for the day abo
Granville,	1225	994	1083	783	\$1 50, and 500 bushels
Guilford, Greene,	571 432	2059 289	409 328	1819	receipts are heavier th COTTON—Sales of
Gates,	459	392	402	893	prices, most of which no sales of prime Cott
Haywood, Halifax,	537 736	254 584	527 712	215 401	CORN—Market quie lot of very superior w
Hertford,	835	893	809	325	on vessel without bein
Hyde,	332	501	421	412	FLOUR has advance \$7 75, and Family \$8
Harnett,* Henderson,	665	647	639 526	201 672	be bought lower. TOBACCO—The ma
Iredell,	351	1349	384	1256	and for some kinds,
Jackson, Jones,	570 261	112 180	587 238	99 182	PROVISIONS—Bac
Johnston,	1036	817	819	728	Cincinnati cured Sho with an upward tender
Lenoir,	447	263	462	274	of mess \$201/4@211/4.
Lincoln, Madison,	614 576	222 247	601 499	222 · 231	C. and Va. in kegs. Round in good supply
Martin,	706	340	646	150	SUGAR is firm, an advance from the lowe
McDowell,	536	395	429	368	GUANO—The stoc
Moore, Montgomery,	733 211	677 725	658 323	666 581	hausted. The season vanced the price, deal
Macon,	367	396	865	357	MOLASSES—This
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	998	455	ing up.
Nash, New Hanover,	1107 1522	93 570	798 1410	321 407	EXCHANGE on N for State funds.
Northampton,	695	428	648	365	
Onslow, Orange,	771 1119	108 1045	777 1012	141 1037	THE CHEMICA MANUFACTERE
Pasquotank,	330	502	324	436	RECEIVES THE
Perquimans,	304	348	300	320	Soaps are:—1st. It
Pitt, Person,	775 678	716 384	733 636	723 196	equal to three of com
Polk,*			205	93	need only be occupied in place of other S
Robeson,	773 1168	669 439	759 1127	532 332	nearly dispensed with
Rockingham, Rowan,	885	905	1226	852	4th. Boiling the Clot
Rutherford,	1070	781	600	689	used, and hard or sale
Randolph, Richmond,	561 246	1281 556	492 258	1230 525	Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1
Sampson,	990	497	1041	485	Register copy
Surry,	877	579	798	464	CORNED BEF
Stokes, Stanly,	769 166	498 797	788 139	396 821	Beef Tong Fresh Gos
Tyrrell,	124	309	217	141	
Union,	835	273	824	804	Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1
Wake, Warren,	1693 819	1124 101	1659 872	779 108	Register cop
Washington,	261	377	288	200	GLEN'S SUFI
Watauga, Wayne,	257 1332	392 274	246 1236	386 164	
Wayne, Wilkes,	609	1264	562	1081	Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1
Wilson,*			880	108	Register cop
Yadkin, Yancey,	633 810	888 320	737 863	757 199	NASH'
					Responsibil
	57,555 44,961	44,961	56,212 39,965	39,965	E HAVE for
1	44,501		55,565		been steadily increase

Bragg's maj. 12,594 Ellis' maj. 16,247

\* The votes of Harnett, Polk and Wilson, in 1856, were counted with the counties from which they were respectively taken. Polk was formed out of parts of Rutherford and Henderson; Harnett was taken off of Cumberland; and Wilson was made out of portions of Edgecombe, Nash and Johnston.

A COOL REQUEST AND RATHER ICY REPLY .- It will be recollected that the members of the Wisconsin Legislature and divers and sundry other persons have been charged with receiving from the La Crosse & Milwaukie R. R. Company, a bribe in the shape of the bonds of that Company. At a recent meeting of the officers of said Company circulars were ordered to be issued to the holders of these bonds, requesting return the same. A gentleman by the name of Woodle, who received one of these circulars, replied

JANESVILLE, July 16, 1858. Sir-Your kind favor of the 16th inst., informed me that a committee had been appointed by the Board of the directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company for the purpose of calling in the bonds familiarly known as the "corruption bonds," has been received. You trust that I will see the importance of immediately returning to the Company the bonds received by me. In reply, permit me to say that, by the aid of my

ontics. I have as yet been unable to see the importance of returning the said bonds to the Company, although I am not near-sighted and have "looked." I have, however, sir, to ask that you will defer any further action on the subject until I shall have received Lord Ross' telescope; for which I have sent a special messenger this morning, and through which, when received, I will take another observation. Hoping that you will be able to refund your floating debt, and pay your coupons, I remain yours in the "bonds." &c.

ISAAC WOODLE. To Wm. A. Guest, Chairman, &c.

DIED.

In this City, on the 28th August, after a few day's illness, Nathaniel G. Brooks, printer, aged 30 years and 8 days. He was a native of Chatham county.

Of Typhoid fever, at Swan Pond, near Morganton, N. C., on the 4th of August, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Harriet E. Avery, daughter of the late W. W. Irwin, and wife of Col. Isaac T. Avery.

## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. August 28, 1858.
COTTON—But little coming in with sales at last quota SPTS. TURPE TINE has been taken freely at 391/@40

cents, and one or two lots have been sold at 40½ cents.

FLOUR—The arrivals for the past ten days have been unusually light, and the market has been almost entirely bare until a few days past. S. F. was sold on Monday at \$50, but has since ranged from that price down to \$6 50.

BACON arrives freely, and is readily sold at last quota-

LARD continues scarce, and is wanted at 13@14 cents. CORN—There is little coming in with a good demand. WHEAT, RYE and OATS meet with a ready sale.

NORFOLK MARKET. BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

yet received.

GROCERIES—No change since our last.
SALT—G. A. 90c.@\$1 00; Blown \$1 35@1 45.

NEWBERN MARKET. REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE N. C. "STANDARD," BY WM. H. OLIVER & CO., ommission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,
Dealers in Lime, Guano, &c.,

AUGUST 28 1858 BACON—Hog round 121/c.; Hams 13@15c.; Sides 12@ 4c.; Shoulders 11@18 cents. COFFEE—Rio 12@18c.; Laguayra 14@15c.; Java 18@ 0c.; Maracaibo 15@16c.

COTTON-None.
FISH-Blue Fish P bbl. \$6 25; Mullets \$6 50@7 00; had, No. 2, \$10 00; Trout \$5 50. FLOUR—Family per bbl. \$8 00. GRAIN—Corn 65@75c.; Peas \$1 00.

LIME-Lump \$1 25; Common, none. MOLASSES-As to quality, New Orleans 50c.; West Inlies 38@38c; Syrup 50c.

PORK—City Mess \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. \$20 00; Plated \$19 00.

ROSIN—\$1 00@1 24; Rosin Oil 15@30c. per Gall.

SALT—G. Sack \$1 00@1 10; Coarse 25@30c.

SPIRITS TUPENTINE—41 cents.

SUGAR—Refined 12@14c.; Brown 11@12c.; Crushed

SUGAR—Relation 15c.
TAR—\$1 50.
TURPENTINE—Dip \$3 00; Virgin \$3 50.
REMARKS:

Naval Stores active. Sugars have advanced rapidly.

WILMINGTON MARKET. TURPENTINE—Sale this morning of only 20 bbla at \$3 or virgin, and \$2 85 for yellow dip, \$\notin 280 lbs., none now SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Sales yesterday afternoon of 200 bbls. at 44½ cents per gallon, and 400 do on private terms. No sales this morning.

No transactions reported in other articles.—Journal.

PETERSBURG MARKET. WHEAT—The market opened this morning with consid rable animation, with heavy sales on change at a basis of \$1 37 for prime Red and \$1 52 for do. White. The sales oot up for the day about 6,000 bushels, mostly at \$1 45@ \$1 50, and 500 bushels extra choice White at p. n. t. The

eccipts are heavier this week. COTTON—Sales of about 200 bales to-day at unchanged prices, most of which was of lower grades. We hear of no sales of prime Cotton, the stock being much reduced. CORN—Market quiet; prime White 82@83 cts. A large lot of very superior was offered to-day on change at 85 cts. on vessel without being sold.

FLOUR has advanced. We quote S. F. at \$6 75; Extra

75, and Family \$8 75 in a retail way. Large lots could

TOBACCO—The market this morning was more active, and for some kinds, (say medium to fair working leaf,)

prices were much better.
PROVISIONS—Bacon has advanced. We quote prime Cincinnati cured Shoulders at 8@81/c.; Sides 101/@11c., 

hausted. The season being out, and the agent having advanced the price, dealers have been anxious to realize; and he market is entirely bare of stock at this time. MOLASSES-This article is higher, and prices are tend-

EXCHANGE on New York-Bank rates 1/2c. premium

THE CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP. MANUFACTERED BY B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

ECEIVES THE PREFERENCE over all other kinds ever offered for Family use. Its advantages over other Sosps are:—1st. It is cheaper to use, one pound being equal to three of common Rosin Soap. 2d. Half the time need only be occupied in Washing when this Soap is used in place of other Soap. 3d. Labor in Washing can be nearly dispensed with, as the Clothes will require little if any Rubbing, thus avoiding their wear on the wash-board. 4th. Boiling the Clothes is unnecessary when this soap is used, and hard or salt water answers equally as well as soft.

For sale by JONES & MOORE. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858. Register copy 4 times.

CORNED BEEF, "Fulton Market," Beef Tongues, Fresh Goshen Butter.

Just received by
JONES & MOORE. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858.

Register copy 3 times. GLEN'S SUFERIOR FLOUR-in Barrels and Sacks.

Received this day.

JONES & MOORE. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858.

Register copy 3 times.

NASH'S TRIAL PIANOS! SALES INCREASING. Responsibility in Every Particular. E HAVE for twenty odd years been engaged in the PIANO FORTE BUSINESS, and our sales have

been steadily increasing up to the present time. WHY IS THIS? This is surely an evidence of the superior ty of our Pianos. We have sold thousands of these Pianos to the most prominent and reliable men in Virginia, the Carolinas and in the South generally, and from them have the most abundant and intrinsically the best proofs of their merit, and to them we are always glad to refer, for in no instance have our instruments failed to satisfy the demands of the most ex-

To persons having doubts as to where the best Pianos are to be purchased, we simply say "TAKE OURS UPON TRIAL."

Then why purchase from travelling agents, concerning whose responsibility you know nothing, whose Pianos have not undergone this test in the South, and when such liberal inducements too are offered in Peter burg, Virginia, by E. P. NASH, Sycamore street.

August 27, 1858

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS, BRICKLAY-ERS, STONE MASONS, SLATERS, &c. LANS, WORKING DRAWINGS in detail, and full specifications for a COURT HOUSE, to be erected in Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C., can be seen at William Percival's Architectural Office, Raleigh, N. C., from the 14th to the 18th September next, and from the 21st to the 23d, at the old Court House in Yanceyville.

Between the above dates, Sealed Proposals will be received by the Architect or the Building Committee for the whole work, and each description of work separately. On the 23d September, or the day following, the contract will be closed. Stone and materials for Brick convenient to site. All further particulars promptly replied to by the Architect, who will, on early application, supply bills of

C. H. RICHMOND,

Yanceyville, Aug. 27, 1858.

FOUND, LOT OF KNIVES AND FORKS, and a few other A small articles of table furniture, which the owner can have, by proving property and paying for this advertise-

August 28, 1858.

CHALMERS' COLONIAL OPINIONS. OPINIONS of Eminent Lawyers on various points of U English Jurisprudence, chiefly concerning the Colo-onies, Fisheries, and Commerce of Great Britain—collected and digested from the originals in the Board of Trade, and other Depositories: By George Chalmers, Esq., F. R. S. S. A.—one Vol. large Octavo, pp. × 6.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1858. "THE CITY EXPRESS." N AND AFTER TO-DAY my Wagon will call on the most moderate terms. Orders from the Merchants

and others are respectfully solicied. Raleigh, Aug. 30, 7858.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH-QUEEN'S MES-

"Who first went to New York this season, bought his Goods on the best terms, returned home, and is now ready to sell them at the lowest prices?"

PRESIDENT'S REPLY—

"ALEXANDER CREECH,

Cheap Place, No. 27, Fayetteville Street," S NOW RECEIVING his large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for Fall and Winter trade—embracing the new styles of late importations.

Customers, call 'at once and get something nice, pretty,

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Baleigh, N. C., Aug. 30, 1858.

Register, Age and Grraffe copy three times.

STORE FOR RENT.

THE STORE next to the Drug Store of Williams & Haywood, and occupied at present by the "Express Company," is for rent by the year. Apply to WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Raleigh, Aug. 80, 1858.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, W. J. SMITH.

Broad Street,

NEWBERN, N. C. Agust 27, 1858.